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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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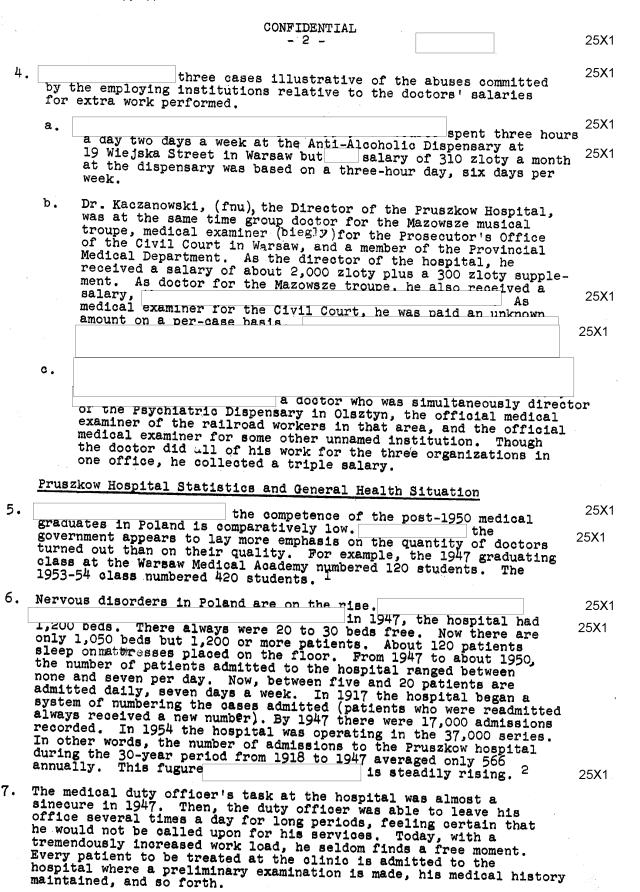
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# Working Conditions of Doctors

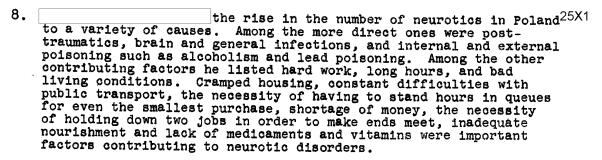
- no norms, as such, were established for doctors or dentists. According to regulations, neurologists in dispensaries were required to interview six patients an hour. However, this regulation was not strictly observed.
- 2. The doctors at the hospital were scheduled to work a seven-hour day; those at the clinic, a six-hour day. All doctors were required to spend three or four hours at some designated dispensary. Hence, each doctor held at least two jobs, and some worked for several organizations at the same time. It was not by official decree but by pressure from the Ministry of Health that the doctors were compelled to carry an extra work load. Dr. Jerzy Sztachelski, Minister of Health, had once stated at a meeting of doctors: "We should aim to have each doctor work ten hours a day". The doctors, therefore, committed themselves to perform additional work at some dispensary. Many of these extra duties sinecures.
- 3. Padding of hours was quite extensively practiced by doctors and dentists and the employing institutions until sometime in 1951 or early 1952 when the system of wage payment for doctors was changed. The falsification of hours worked was eliminated by raising the salaries of the doctors and paying them for the actual time spent on the job. The doctors working in dispensaries now earn about the same amount of pay as formerly but the institutions competing for their services are no longer able to resort to falsification of work records in order to attract doctors.



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- 9. The majority of the neurotics treated at the clinic were low-paid office workers. Numbers of men and women patients were about equal. Skilled workers and intelligentsia comprised the next largest group. There were very few peasants and unskilled laborers.
- during the past few years about ten UB agents

  were admitted to the hospital and clinic.

  They all would lose their

  jobs as a result of their ailment. Most of them were very happy not
  to have to return to the old job. One or two even said: "At last
  I'll be free."
- 11. Colonel Drabik, (fnu), former chief of General Spychalski's Political Section of the Army, was admitted to the clinic in 1947. 25X found him to be schizophrenic. Drabik was discharged after two months, but he did not return to Spychalski's office. Three months after discharge, he was returned to the hospital where he remained until his death in the fall of 1953. Colonel Drabik's case is evidence that, once a person in a responsible position in Poland becomes mentally ill, he never returns to his former post even though he may be pronounced 100% cured. Usually, he receives a much lower position or he may even be transferred to another office.

12. 25X1

diseases

an increase in rheumatic

the rate of tuberculosis and stomach ulcers is also steadily increasing. The growth of these diseases is due to the low physical resistance of the people caused by poor living conditions and lack of nourishing foods.

the rate of venereal diseases in Poland is decreasing. One of the chief reasons for the drop is the fact that many institutions and work establishments compel their employees to submit themselves to Wassermann tests, and anyone found suffering from these diseases must undergo treatment.

# Polish United Worker Party (PZPR)

- 13. The Pruszkow Hospital and the Psychoneurological Clinic 3 employed about 400 people.

  only about six or seven 25X1 percent of them belonged to the Party. Of the 28 doctors at the hospital (18 psychiatrists, six neurologists, four other medical specialists) only four were party members,25X1 the director and three others.
- 14. The clinic itself employed about 45 persons. Of the ten doctors there, only one was a known Party member.

  Party members in the lower ranks were worse off than non-Party people. They were called upon to do menial tasks, were placed on numerous time-consuming committees, had to attend special meetings and, in general, were the work-horses of the Party. The shoemaker

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at the hospital, forced to join the Party, frequently complained about the various chores he was called upon to do for the Party. The Party's motto at the hospital was: "A member has to serve as an example to non-Party people."

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15. The Pruszkow Psychoneurological Institute, an institution which cooperated with but was separate from the clinic and hospital, had its own Basic Party Organization (POP) and trade union. Of the 70 employees at this institute, there were 16 permanent and five part-time visiting doctors. Of these were probably in the Party. It was possible that one or two

25X1

others were also in the Party.

16.

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tne nospital director really ruled the Party cell and was very domineering. All employees were afraid of him. The director prevented Zubilewicz's getting a non-refundable loan, stating that it would create a bad impression among the non-Party people for a Party member to receive this loan.

#### Party Pressure on Doctors

17. 25X1 there was the constant pressure upon all doctors, Party and non-Party alike, to attend training classes, political meetings, mass meetings, occasional press reviews. and 25X1 the like.

One phase of this pressure and regimentation was that of having to comply strictly

with Pavloy's theory.

- 18. this pressure and regimentation in this field 25X1 began about 1950 when all treatises and ideas dealing with psychiatry which were not based on Pavlov's theory were not allowed to be printed or advocated at medical meetings. The pressure in this field is steadily increasing.
- 19. The older doctors, trained in other theories, find compliance difficult. Most of them, however, make an attempt to comply for the sake of expediency. The young psychiatrists and neurologists, on the other hand, subscribe to Pavlov's theory either because they are convinced of its greatness, not knowing any other theories, or simply because their adherence to it will serve as a path for their advancement. 25X1 that psychoanalysis in Poland is being conducted according to Pavlov's theory, but the treatment of patients continues to be made according to the prewar system and, in general, does not differ from Western methods.
- One instrument for enforcing conformity was the Polish Association of Psychiatrists, which had about 180 members 25X1 Local meetings were conducted irregularly, once a month or once every two or three months. There also were the regional and national meetings at which attendance was, in a sense, compulsory.
- At these meetings the Party, through its doctor-members, maintained a check on those doctors who advanced medical views which were opposed to those preached by the Communists. The doctors who were critical and failed to toe the official line would usually fall into disfavor. They might fail to be promoted or might even be assigned to relatively unimportant, low-paying positions. On the other hand, those doctors who publicly criticized the critics of Pavlov's theory were usually rewarded with fine promotions. Most of the doctors were very reluctant to attend the Association's meetings merely because they were not permitted to advance their own ideas and present their own points of view.

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nomenclature was adopted and applied to Polish scientific education.

# How Non-Communists Recognize Each Other

- determine whether a new acquaintance was a Communist. A close mutual friend might vouch for the anti-Communist connections of the new acquaintance. A person's position or type of work is also revealing. Thus, a director is, as a rule, a Party man. On the other hand, a person engaged in some private enterprise, and there still are a few, will never be a Party member.
- 23. The tone of the other person's remarks in conversation or any number of artful, seemingly innocuous but really meaningful statements also served as clues. The Party member and the non-Party Communist speak in a stereotyped style. They adhere to the Communist line. Only one limited, definite meaning can be gathered from their utterances. They do not indulge in any double-entendres. For example, a Communist will mention that in trying to make a purchase he had encountered some difficulty, had to wait in line, the price was quite high, and the like, but that he finally found the desired article and was very much satisfied with it. The trouble he had in procuring it was compensated by its excellence. In situations of this type, the non-Communist almost never praised the article.
- 24. Furthermore, if a non-communist should utter a remark which may have several interpretations -- often thrown out as a feeler -- fied. He would see to it that the point was definitely clariaverage, the non-communist is more free and easy-going in his

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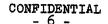
ZMP

26.

the Polish Youth Association (ZMP) had a

been exerted on them to join the Party.

the young people at the hospital, like the rest of the organization's membership, had joined because they were coerced or because they found it advantageous. Among other advantages, membership in the ZMP facilitated their admission to an institution of higher learning. Furthermore, it had a direct bearing on their future career. Thus, for example, a young graduate physician could apply for a stip id which amounted to 1,000 zloty for two years or an appointment as assistant professor to enable him to specialize in medicine. The stipends were paid by the Ministry of Health, whereas the salary of an assistant doctor was paid by the Psychoneurological clinic in Pruszkow. Those graduate doctors who failed to receive a stipend or assistant doctorship were automatically placed at the mercy of the Ministry of Health and were sent to practice wherever the Ministry saw fit. One of the main factors in determining an applicant's eligibility for a stipend or for a position as assistant professor was the recommendation from his local ZMP organization.



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applicants had excellent recommendations from their professors but were denied a stipend or assistant doctorship because the ZMP submitted a negative report.

- 27. Nominal membership in the ZMP was not enough. In order for members to earn an excellent recommendation, they had to be active participants. Many ZMP members failed to apply for admission to an 25X institution of higher learning or for a stipend of specialization when they realized that their records as inactive ZMP members would not be satisfactory. Only a very small number of ZMP members were highly recommended by that organization.
- 28. The ZMP at the hospital issued a wall newspaper three times a vear 25X1

  The supervisor of this newspaper was a male nurse

  Stefan Pietrzak. This nurse often complained about having to do the time-consuming and worthless work of arranging the wall newspaper.

### Trade Unions

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- Trade Union of Health Service Employees (ZZPSZ). Membership was not compulsory but pressure was constantly exerted by union leaders to join. employees of the Pruszkow Hospital complex were members of the union. Membership dues amounted to one percent of wages.
- 30. The trade union, per se, was not powerful, but it was frequently able to exert great influence merely because its governing board was usually headed by one or more Party members who were in a position to approach their Party and have the trade union's request granted. Regardless of the union's source of strength pertain advantages were derived from trade union membership. Among these were
  - a. Union members could buy cheaper tickets to movies, sports events, theaters, concerts, and the like.
  - b. Union members were entitled to two-week vacations, a large nercentage of the costs of which were borne by the union.

    the normal cost, excluding transportation, of a two-week vacation was about 500 zloty. To benefit from 25X1 this vacation, a white collar worker contributed only 220 zloty and the manual worker only 150 zloty. The union contributed the remainder and also paid transportation costs.

    a worker who wanted to take his wife (who was unemployed) had to pay the full amount of 500 zloty for her stay at the resort plus her transportation costs. Very few, if any, workers who had families took advantage of these vacation benefits because of the high costs involved.
  - c. The union assumed the role of "protector" in certain cases of need. According to state regulations, no patient was to be released from Pruszkow Hospital unless he could be cared for by his family or close relatives. In the absence of such family ties, the union assumed legal guardianship to enable the patient to be released from the hospital. The union also found suitable employment for this person.

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- d. Membership in the union was very helpful in enrolling children in creches and kindergartens.
- e. A letter of recommendation from the trade union was usually required in various personal transactions such as buying a used car or material for house repairs. When an institution wanted to build barracks for its members, it needed union support. Trade union intervention was helpful in securing apartments for individuals.
- f. The trade union at the hospital operated an employee credit union.

  existed at all institutions and work establishments. An employee became a member by paying regular monthly dues.

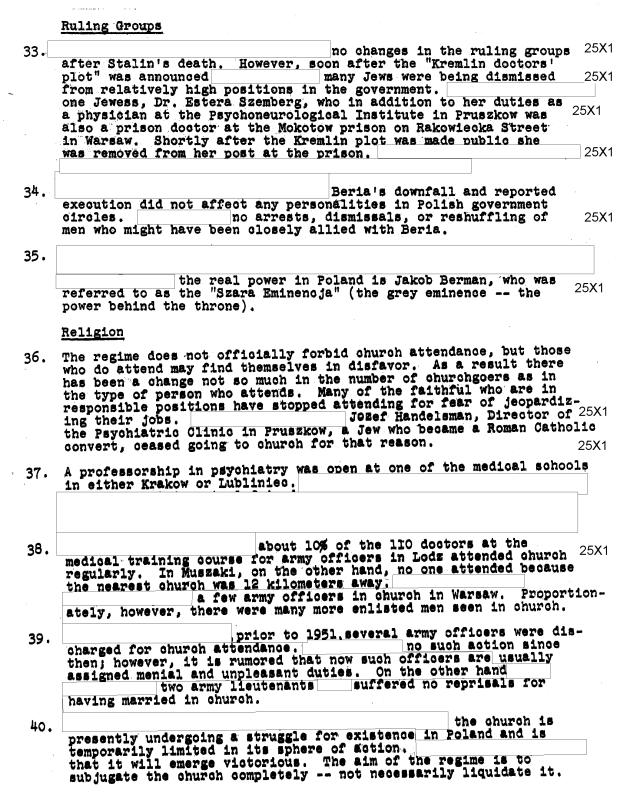
  Membership entitled him to borrow a stipulated amount of money, interest-free, from the union. This loan was repayable in monthly installments. The credit union also could make non-refundable monetary grants to workers and employees who were in dire circumstances because of deaths in the family.

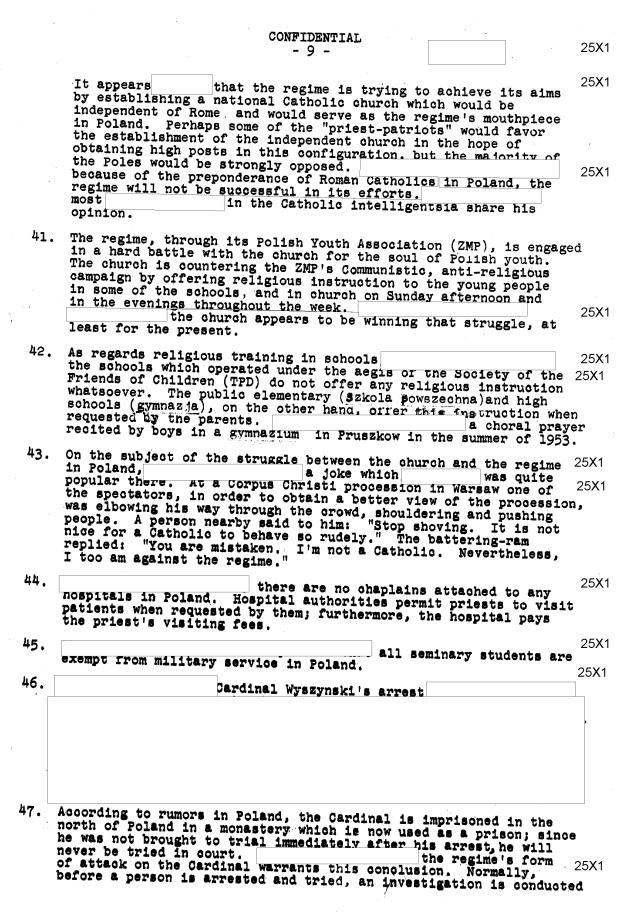
  births, serious accidents, and the like.

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- 31. a conference held in 1952 by the trade union attached to the hospital. The problem for discussion was absenteeism due to illness. The agenda for this meeting -- as for all other meetings of this type -- was prepared well in advance by the trade union board. This board, and the local Party branch selected certain members to point out and oriticize the known shortcomings and the apparent lack of discipline of the hospital staff. Others were selected to carry on self-criticism. To give the conference an air of spontaneity, several members who were unprepared were called upon to "confess" and criticize themselves. If they refused others were selected to criticize them. Though the net result of this particular conference was that absenteeism dropped considerably, the decrease was due to the fact that the pass-issuing authority, Dr. Jakubiak, (fnu) stopped excusing people from work even when they had legitimate reasons to be absent. The doctor was afraid to do otherwise because the trade union began to check up on personnel who were excused to determine whether or not their absences were justified. The local trade union received a commendation from the provincial union headquarters for its success in this action.
- Hospital-wide trade union conferences for discussing working 32. conditions were held about twice a year. The various wards held their own union meetings about once a month. Elections of union officers for the hospital were conducted once a year. The problem was to find enough candidates for the positions. The average trade union member was not willing to serve in these thankless jobs but there always were a few ever-ready activitists and Party people who were eager. Two or three candidates would be proposed by the outgoing board, which always named Party men. The remaining candidates were nominated from the floor. The names of 15 nominees were written on individual cards which were distributed among the assembled. The voters were permitted to strike out any of the names and insert new ones. The elected members selected their own governing board. During their tenure of office, the chairman and the secretary did not perform any duties at the hospital, but the hospital continued to pay their salaries.

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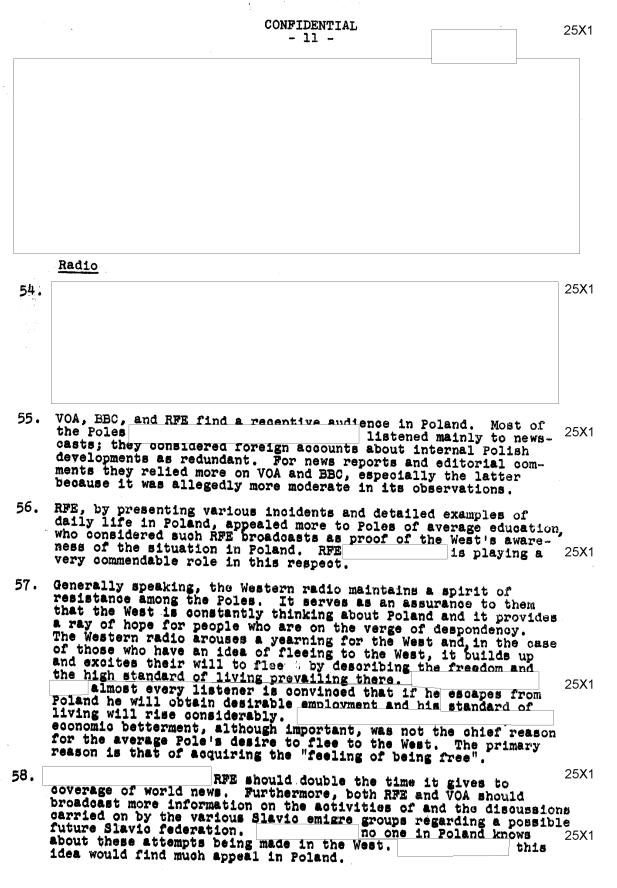


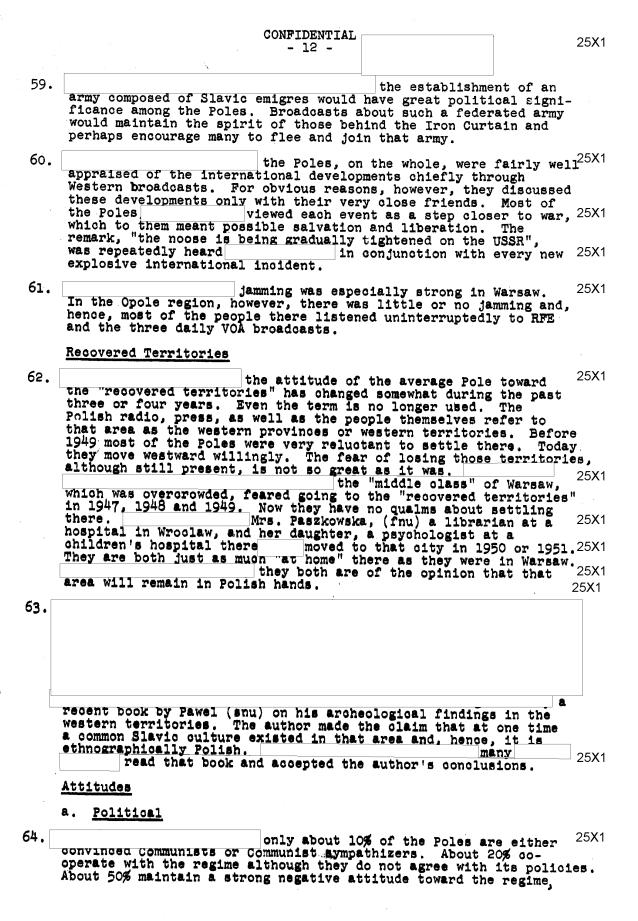


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in secret. Publicity is given the case only after the trial begins. In Cardinal Wyszynski's case, however, the state first attacked him strongly in the press and radio, and put him under arrest later. The regime is aware of the Cardinal's tremendous influence among the Polish people and, therefore, is using extreme caution. 25X1 48. 49. " The Jesuit monthly, Przeglad the direct action of the government. Before its shutdown, the proofs were always censored by the government Press Control Office, which usually struck out some passages or even entire articles. This meant extra work in resetting the magazine, the cost of which was becoming prohibitive. Finally, the Jesuits were refused printing paper; and, although not officially banned, the magazine was compelled to suspend publication. 50. the Provincial of Warsaw was imprisoned for 25X1 a rew months in either late 1951 or early 1952 for some unknown reason. 51.





whereas about 15% are bitterly anti-regime and anti-Gommunistic. The remainder may be classified as indifferent. These percentages include Party and non-Party people of all social levels. The estimated 10% of convinced Communists in Poland is composed of idealists who consider the ideal more important than life, those who acquired authority and special privileges, and a portion of the uncritical, unthinking youth brought up under the system and catered to.

65. 10% at most would vote for the present regime in a free and secret election.

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25X1

Communist.

a large percentage of the youth was anti-

the Poles would vote for local, known anti-Communists in preference to the emigre Poles, being convinced that the local anti-Communists would be much better acquainted with the situation in Poland than would the emigres who were away from the country for many years. the future leaders of Poland should be sought in Poland. The emigre group should not be dis-regarded entirely, however, for it is this group which at present represents free Polish opinion.

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66. The overwhelming majority of the Polish population is very much dissatisfied with political conditions in Poland. Among the many reasons for their discontent

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The fear of becoming an innocent victim of the secret operations of the ubiquitous UB agents and Party informers. A person must constantly be on guard not to do or utter anything which may be falsely interpreted and reported by these informers. What is most irksome is the fact that there is no defense against the subjective opinions and reports submitted by the various secret arms of the state. Furthermore, there is the fear of losing one's job and the possibility of being imprisoned. The inhumane police state are absolutely unbearable.

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- The steady flow of regime propaganda which does not portray the true situation in Poland. The average Pole is much b. irritated by propaganda which explains the country a various economic ills as being unavoidable in a fast-growing community when he knows very well that these economic difficulties will remain as long as Communism remains.
- The increasing restriction on the freedom of speech and press. 0.
- đ. The ban on free assembly.
- The fact that the people are compelled to participate in political organizations, manifestations, and political training courses.
- The forced acceptance of state resolutions on international f. causes and movements.
- The absence of free and secret elections. g.
- h. The inability to travel abroad.



- i. The feeling of being occupied by a hostile power.
- j. The historically traditional enmity of the Poles toward Russia.
- k. The great irritation of Polish patriotic feeling caused by the minimization of Poland's attainments in favor of the Soviets and by imitation of everything Soviet.
- 1. Perversion of Polish history in the Polish press, radio, books, and schools.

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The regime is constantly introducing changes which are both quantitative and qualitative so that no one can judge what is coming.

- 68. From 1947 to 1954 many drastic changes have occurred in Poland, most of them, of course, economic. During these seven years private enterprise has been all but liquidated. Almost all doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, artists, and teachers are employed directly by the state. The state is now directing its efforts to complete liquidation of the individual farmer. Perhaps within the next five or ten years the regime will eradicate all forms of private initiative in Poland.
- 69. The individual is becoming ever more restricted in the selection of employment. In ten or 15 years he may find himself at the complete mercy of the state in this respect.

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  About the only important factor which decides whether or not a person is hired is the opinion of the ZMP or the PZPR.
- political structure of the government. Though almost complete control has already been attained by the regime, all forms of political pressure are steadily increasing. There are more political meetings, political training classes, press reviews for the employees, and the like. There is less freedom of speech on political and social questions.
- 71. Great sociological changes are taking place in Poland. The prewar intelligentsia, with its broad, university-level education and its long tradition, is being superseded by a new social phenomenon, a technical intelligentsia composed of inadequately trained technical "specialists" of middle-school education. This element, whose numbers are increasing rapidly, may be the nucleus of a new middle class which may influence Poland's future.
- 72. One of the most important factors determining whether the Poles as a whole will let themselves be completely subjugated by the regime or remain hopeful and passively resistant and militant will be the role played by the Church in Poland. Although its sphere of action has been greatly curtailed, its influence still remains strong. This influence may wane after 20 years, depending upon who wins the struggle for the minds of the youth the church or the regime.

  | the postwar 25X1 generation | is being exposed more and more to the machinations of a regime which pretends to cater especially to the youth.

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74.

the government's policy and the political, economic, and social structure will eventually approximate that of the USSR. 25X1 the reaction of the older generation of Poles, however, will remain unchanged. They will continue to resist, albeit passively, in every possible manner. Because of their social and national character they will not cooperate 25X1 and allow themselves to be completely subjugated as are the Russians who are more or less accustomed to dictatorship. The older Poles have had contact with and feel an attachment to the West. With the passing of this older generation the situation in Poland may change considerably. The postwar generation, munist ideology.

### b. Economic

more difficulty. The standard of living appears to be falling.

Almost all Poles complain about the shortage of food and consumer

goods, the cramped housing, low incomes, and the generally bad living conditions. Because of their low incomes, most people are forced to find additional employment in order to eke out an existence. The long working hours plus the fact that much of the individual's time is consumed by the countless meetings and gatherings result in less time devoted to family life.

75. The reaction of the medical doctors to the general living conditions in Poland is the same as that of any other Pole today. Because of their low incomes they too must seek additional employment to supplement their meager incomes. They are oppressed by the realization that they are not able to raise their standard of living. Because of the extra work load they have little or no time for family life and no time whatsoever for improving their professional qualifications through additional studies.

76. 25X1

ten doctors at the clinic, two were from the peasant class, one from the worker class, and the others from the prewar intelligentsia. About 60% of the student body at the Warsaw Medical Academy stem from the worker and peasant class.

- 77. Most of the psychiatrists and neurologists, both the pre- and postwar graduates, are people who are devoted to their profession, have a deep interest in it, and are proud of the doctor's title. Economic considerations, although important, were not the prime motive for their entering this profession, since they all realized that the salary of a doctor is only slightly higher than that of an office worker.

  they all were sincere in seeking this profession; it was not a matter of economic opportunism. The young doctors who adhere strictly to the educational theories propounded by the state do so merely for the sake of expediency. In this sense they may be classed as opportunists.
- 78. There are certain economic features which most Poles find quite satisfactory. Among them are low rents, low monthly transportation rates for workers, and elaborate social and medical facilities. On the other hand, the widespread bureaucracy and utter disorganization in all spheres of administrative and economic life is a source of extreme dissatisfaction among people in Poland. It

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is not possible for individuals to purchase new cars in Poland, not even the "Warszawa" which is produced in Poland. This car is actually the Soviet "Pobeda" which is merely assembled at the Zeran Passenger Car Factory in Warsaw. The government, through its agency known as Motozbyt, occasionally offers some of its used cars for sale. These cars are usually in very bad condition and in need of a complete overhaul. friends purchased one in 1950 for 1,000 zloty and spent 4,000 zloty on it for repairs. The present prices of government-25X1 owned used cars range between six and ten thousand zloty. the sale price of privately-owned, used cars ranges between 20,000 and 25,000 zloty. there are four delicatessens (Delikatessy) 79. operating in Warsaw in 1954. One of them was the Marszalkowska MDM, one at the Central Department Store on Jerozolimska Street, one on Nowy Swiat, and the other in Praga. Each of these stores carried the sign: "We buy all your food received in packages carried the sign: from abroad." Pri Prices were also quoted. 25X1 the price offered for coffee was 360 zloty. this imported coffee was not resold to the general public but was for government officials. 80. despite the recent imposition of the relatively high duties on individual imports of food and clothing, gift packages are still welcomed by the Poles. The best marketable item is used clothing. item is used clothing. 25X1 loiter at the various post offices waiting for the opportunity to lend the necessary tax to recipients of packages. c. General There is absolutely no thought of an uprising in Poland now. 81. Under the present circumstances the Poles view their situation as hopeless. Surrounded on practically all sides by the enemy, being without arms, ammunition, or the possibility of assistance from the West, and almost thoroughly policed by the various secret arms of the state, the average Pole has no incentive to start something which he feels might be as unsuccessful as the Warsaw uprising in August 1944. Even in the event of a war, the Poles would be wary. Sabotage, uprisings, and the like would be undertaken only if the battle front were very near Poland. If a country allied with or friendly to the United States bordered Poland, the Poles would react differently; under 25X1 those circumstances they would feel they could rely on help from the United States. 25X1 82. The general opinion was that war

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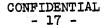
not greatly enough to pose a threat to the United States.

is inevitable and that it is not too far off. Everyone of them is absolutely convinced that the "United States will defeat the Soviets". They base their conclusions on comparisons of the Western and Eastern armies and their production, supply, and armament potential. Many Poles have seen the Western armies.

and East's armed forces, armaments, production capacity, and the like, in the Polish Short Statistical Annual published by the regime in 1947 and 1948. According to that annual, Soviet strength was only about half that of the United States. Most of the Poles

consider that the USSR's might has grown somewhat since then but

seen some comparative figures on the West's



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- 83. The attitude of the Poles toward Germany continues to be hostile.

  it is difficult to determine which they

  despise more, the Soviets or the Germans. They do not want the
  German army to march into Poland, even to fight the Soviets. Any
  other Western army would be welcome as liberators; the German army,
  on the other hand, would be tolerated in Poland only if it were
  under the very strict control and supervision of the United States.
- 85. The Polish propaganda media devote much time and space to publicizing the alleged revival of the strongly anti-Polish Nazi organizations. This propaganda exerts an enormous influence on the
  Poles, who have an inbred hatred of the Germans.

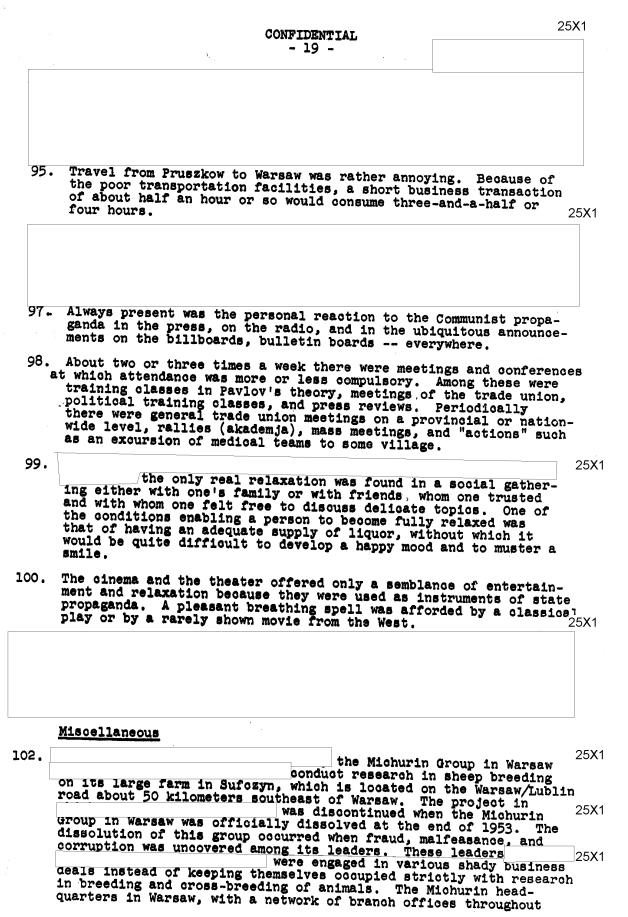
  the regime propaganda in this respect is quite successful.

  There is as much hatred toward the East Germans as there is toward
  the West Germans; however, because the Polish regime officially 25X1
  recognizes the East German government and propagandizes the alleged
  Polish-East German amity, this anti-East German feeling is made
  less apparent. Furthermore, if it were not for the fact that the
  Soviets occupy and are in control of East Germany, just as much
  criticism and vilification would be hurled at that portion of
  Germany.
- 86. Most of the Poles treat the various East-West conferences, such as the ones in Berlin or Geneva, as useless attempts at a peaceful settlement of world problems. On this question, the Poles are of one opinion, nothing will ever be accomplished at a round table with the Soviets. Most of the Poles are convinced that only a war will break the impasse. They would like this war waged in Asia, however, as they fear that another war at home would wipe Poland off the map.

  were any discussions of international developments there cannot be any discussion when people are of the same opinion. To known Communists international developments are not even mentioned. In general, the subject of most discussions may be summarized by the question: "When will the war start?"
- the conviction, shared by most Poles

  that the United States can successfully prevent the spread of Soviet power. Communism is a religion. It has its own dogma, doctrines, "saints", its "holy scripture", and the like. To offset the teachings of Communism, the West should adopt a Christian social program which the various information media such as the radio, press, churches, and schools could publicize. This method would involve a patient, relentless, long-range struggle. By applying this method the West would in all probability contain the USSR and Communism. The quickest, surest, and most decisive method of not only containing the USSR but also of annihilating Communism would be by waging a war with the USSR.

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Poland, operated with rather businesslike efficiency. While travelling around the country and with the aid of their confidential agents in their various branches, employees of the group would locate stocks of material and equipment lying in the fields or in old buildings, presumably "lost" and unclaimed, and then would go in search of buyers. Frequently, the customers themselves made requests for certain materials. A regular trade in various kinds of pipes, rails, bricks, lumber, gravel, and the like sprang up. The fraudulent activity of this group was halted when it offered gravel for the construction of the Palace of Culture in Warsaw at a price far below that asked by a state supplier. There was however, no public scandal in connection with the disbanding of the Michurin organization 25X1 Marshal Rokossovskiy's sister was a member of that organization in Warsaw. 25X1 103. Rokossovskiv was a Pole it is possible but he became Sovietized like many other Poles who travelled to the USSR for a variety of 25X1 reasons after the first war, were forced to remain, and were documented as Soviets. The national allegiance of these Poles depended upon their attitude, point of view, and feelings. Rokossovskijs loyalty may now lie with the Soviets. It is certain that he is organizing the Polish army along the Soviet pattern. 25X1 104. 105. in Warsaw a black marketeer who carried on a brisk trade in American dollars. 25X1 this black marketeer paid about 60 zloty for the American dollar and sold it for 65 zloty. 106. the Minister of Health in Poland, Dr. Sztachelski, 25X1 was born in Wilno. Sztachelski was active in a student Communist organization at Wilno University before the war, 25X1

